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J A P A N.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913

ON THE

TRADE OF THE ISLAND OF
FORMOSA.

EDITED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS REPORT, Annual Series No. 5229.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty,
DECEMBER, 1914.*

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CURRENCY.

The Japanese yen is divided into 100 sen.

Average rate of exchange per yen, 2s. 0½d.

WEIGHTS and Measures.

Japanese.	British Equivalents.
1 ri... .. =	2.44 miles
1 ri (marine)	1.15068 miles
1 cho = 10 tan	2.45 acres
1 tsubo	3.953 square yards
1 koku = 10 to = 100 sho (liquid) ...	39.7 gallons
1 koku 10 to 100 sho (dry) ...	4.96 bushels
1 koku (capacity of ship)	$\frac{1}{10}$ ton
1 kin or catty	1.32 lbs. (avoir.)
1 picul = 100 kin	132.277 lbs. (avoir.)
84 kin	1 cwt.*
1,680 kin	1 ton* .

* About.

NOTE.—In the Formosan land measure 1 ko is slightly less than 1 cho, being equivalent to 2.42 acres.

PORTS Open to Foreign Trade.

1. General shipping: Keelung, Tamsui, Anping, Takow, Toko (Tonkong), Makyu (Makung).

2. Junk traffic only: Kyuko (Kiukong), Koro (Oulong), Gosei (Tokakutsu), Rokko (Lukong), Tosekiko (Toncho), Hoteishi (Poteitsu), Hokumonsho (Pamunsu).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, with their Population and Industries.

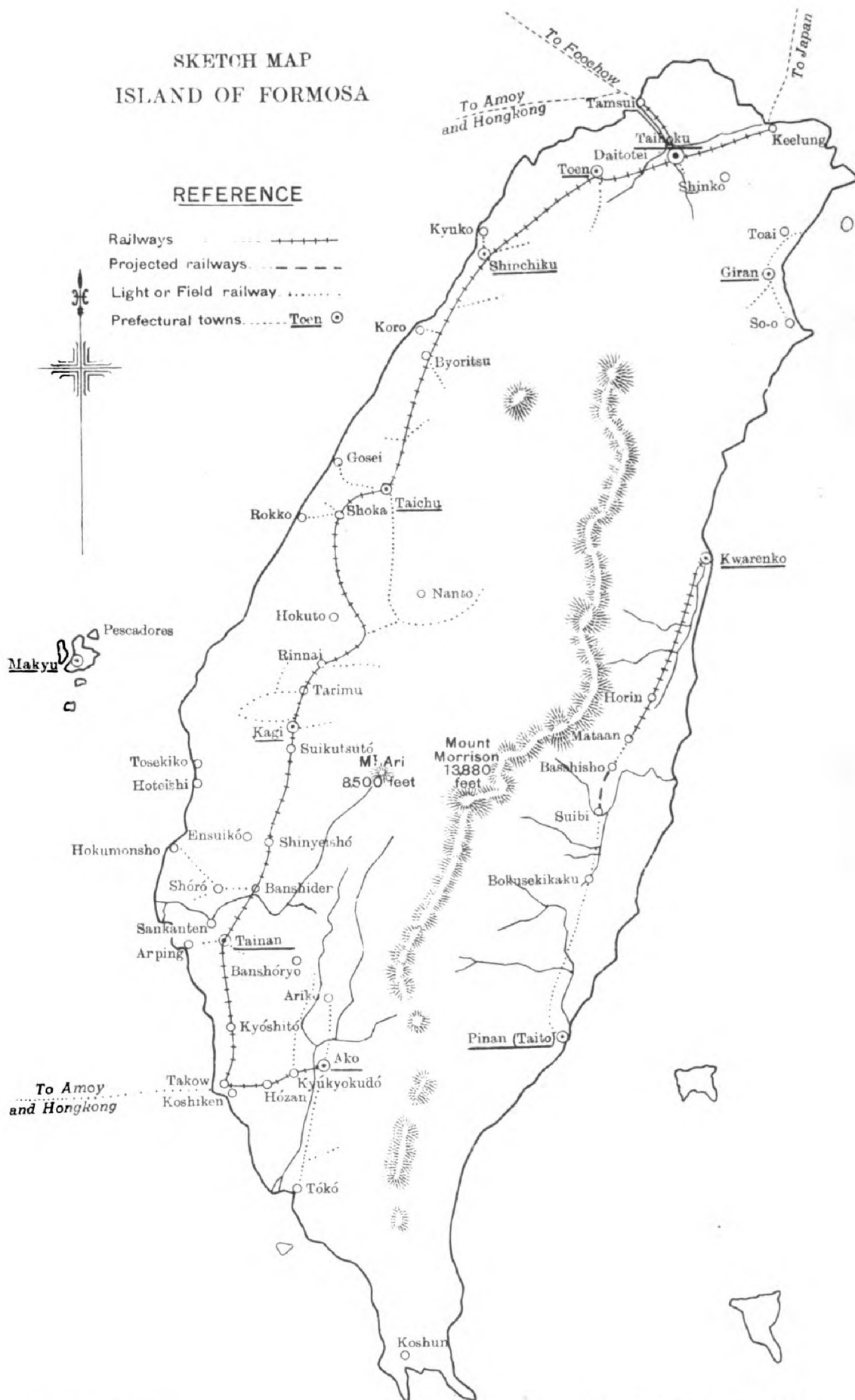
Town—	Population.	Industries.
Taihoku (capital) ...	96,500	Tea, camphor
Tamsui	6,350	Sea port
Keelung	18,000	Chief port for Japan, tea
Shinchiku	16,300	Tea, camphor, China grass
Taichu	12,800	Rice, camphor, sugar
Rokko	19,200	Sea port
Shoka	15,600	Rice, sugar
Kagi	22,500	Rice, camphor, sugar
Anping	5,700	Sea port
Tainan	59,600	Sugar, rice
Takow	13,800	Port for sugar
Taito (on east coast)	1,800	Sea port, camphor
Kwareuko (on east coast)	2,700	Camphor
Gilan (on east coast)	16,000	Camphor, rice
Boku seki kaku (on east coast) ...	7,100	

NOTE.—Throughout this report the Japanese yen has been converted into sterling at 2s. 0½d.

SKETCH MAP ISLAND OF FORMOSA

REFERENCE

- Railways ———+———
- Projected railways - - - - -
- Light or Field railway
- Prefectural towns Teen ○



F.O.No.5406.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1914

Reference to previous Report, Annual Series No. 5229.

Report on the Trade of the Island of Formosa for the Year 1913

By MR. CONSUL HARRINGTON.

Total trade.—The following table shows the total import and export trade of Formosa (with Japan and foreign countries) for the year 1913, with the figures of the previous year added for comparison :—

				1912.	1913.	Decrease.
				£	£	£
Imports	...	...	...	6,393,240	6,212,150	181,090
Exports	...	...	...	6,400,750	5,449,040	951,710
Total	...	...	...	12,793,990	11,661,190	1,132,800

Thus while the imports suffered the small decline of 2·8 per cent., the exports fell off 14·9 per cent., making the total decrease about 8·9 per cent. The exports showed special weakness, the figures being below those of all years since and including 1910.

Condition of trade.—The disappointment over the trade of 1913 was almost entirely centred in the exports. The year 1912 had represented a minor decline in values leaving the island, and it had been confidently expected that, if no destructive storms supervened, a steady advance would take place.

No exceptional damage could be laid to the weather during 1913 ; nevertheless trade (particularly exports) was generally very unfavourable. A variety of causes contributed to the decline. The financial and commercial depression in Japan had, of course, a general influence, but the specific reasons were still more important. Sugar failed

entirely to recover the set-back of storms, deteriorated seed, &c., of the previous year; only a little more than a third of the quantity of 1912 (itself a bad year) was exported during 1913; fortunately an advance in price slightly ameliorated the position. Tea was disappointing, while several manufactures and productions which had been gradually expanding in previous years mostly receded or showed no vitality.

Fortunately there was an excellent rice crop, admitting of large exports, and prices generally were good; further, Government expenditure on works, railways, &c., was well maintained, so that employment and business on the whole were not so bad as trade statistics might indicate. The following table gives the trade figures of recent years, and shows the decline in exports to below the amount for 1910 :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1909	3,736,070	4,899,900	8,635,970
1910	4,994,290	6,117,180	11,111,470
1911	5,440,410	6,603,150	12,043,560
1912	6,393,240	6,400,750	12,793,990
1913	6,212,150	5,449,040	11,661,190

Imports.—The total imports were 6,212,150*l.*, of which 4,372,230*l.* (70 per cent.) is recorded as coming from Japan; this amount probably includes goods really coming from abroad transhipped at Japan ports.

The principal items imported directly from foreign countries were :—

	£
Opium	385,240
Rice	216,230
Fertilisers (oil cake)	167,500
Kerosene oil... ..	94,060
Cotton goods	89,880
Tobacco	70,840
Drugs, various	68,690
Paper, Chinese	67,410
Timber	64,780
Beans	48,640
Machinery	38,230
Packing mats	34,530
Gunny bags	32,720
Coal	29,930
Rails and fittings	28,400

Other imports were metals, iron pipes, condensed milk, porcelain and earthenware, tea lead, &c.

The principal imports coming from Japan were :—

	£
Provisions (mostly fish, vegetables, tinned goods, &c.)	775,430
Cotton goods	416,150
Iron and steel goods	349,730
Timber	261,310
Fertilisers	180,910
Flour... ..	167,470
Cement	161,110
Saké	155,600
Sugar, refined, and candy... ..	155,220
Rice	104,310
Drugs	102,720
Machines and instruments... ..	93,080
Paper... ..	90,510
Hosiery and clothing	88,720
Tobacco and cigarettes	70,620
Animals and plants... ..	63,320
Iron ore	58,210
Matches	54,360
Woollen and silk tissues	54,060
Beer	54,000
Japanese clogs and boots	44,280
Bean oil	43,860
Railway sleepers	39,490
Beans	33,020
Dyes and paints	30,750

Other imports were kerosene oil, soap, yarns, gunny bags, coal, porcelain, glassware, metals, clocks and watches, vehicles, umbrellas, lamps, &c.

The decrease in the imports from both Japan and foreign countries was spread over a large number of items. Of the various countries the United Kingdom suffered the greatest set-back, the 1913 total being less than half that of the previous year; practically all classes of cotton goods, some woollens, condensed milk, building materials, engines and machinery showed a decline; in many cases, however, the decrease was rather due to a dwindling demand than to competition. The small Australian trade, as well as that from Hong-Kong and Singapore, declined considerably.

Imports from the United States, Germany and China all declined, while those from French and Dutch India, Turkey and Persia showed large increases.

The small decline in Japanese imports was spread over a large number of items, cotton goods and timber showing the greatest fall; while provisions, iron and steel, refined sugar, cement and other articles increased substantially.

Locomotives and machinery.—Under these headings there was an all round decline, mainly due to the completion of orders for the time being, and especially to the bad condition of the sugar industry; of sugar machinery the total dwindled from 106,570*l.* to 6,350*l.*, practically all from the United Kingdom.

Under the heading of locomotives, tenders and engines generally, the foreign imports were :—

					£
United States	...	...	...	...	8,200
Japan	...	...	...	...	4,030
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	3,810
Denmark	...	...	...	...	500
Germany	...	...	...	...	120

All figures, except those for Denmark, show a large decline from 1912.

Railway materials.—The imports, mostly rails and fittings, were as follows :—

					£
United States	...	...	...	...	23,270
Japan	...	...	...	...	10,120
Germany	...	...	...	...	3,940
Denmark	...	...	...	...	3,240

Japan and Germany show each a large decline.

Bridge and building materials.—Imports of these items came from :—

					£
Japan	...	...	...	...	35,040
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	560
Germany	...	...	...	...	180

Japan showed a small increase, but both the United Kingdom and Germany declined very greatly, while the large American import disappeared entirely.

Textiles.—Although the import of textiles declined generally, Japan held her own far better than foreign countries, a natural result of the tariff and of the close business connection between the countries. Cotton goods came from :—

					£
Japan	...	...	...	...	416,150
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	40,910
Hong-Kong	...	...	...	...	6,100
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	3,270

The last three cases include only shirtings and sheetings, satins and Italians, but the total of all cottons for foreign countries was only 89,880*l.*, so that the advantage enjoyed by Japan is apparent.

The trade in woollen tissues is naturally small in the hot climate of Formosa, but while the small foreign imports declined from the previous year, those from Japan remained stationary. In woollen cloths and serges the import from Germany (6,250*l.*) showed an increase at the expense of the British articles, which declined to 960*l.*

Oil cake.—Practically all the fertiliser imported is bean oil cake from China and Manchuria. The 1913 figures showed a considerable decline on those of the previous year, due to stocks in hand at the end of 1912.

Gunny bags.—Imports from Japan (21,930*l.*) were stationary, but from foreign countries (32,720*l.*)—practically all from India) there was a considerable recovery from the decline of 1912. This was due, it is stated, to the special demand of the good rice crop. The bag from Japan is considerably cheaper than its foreign competitor, and even if size and quality be the reason, it may be difficult for the latter to hold its own in normal circumstances.

Kerosene oil.—In value of import from abroad the United States still held premier place, but in quantity the Dutch Indies took the lead during 1913. The figures were :—

					Gallons.	£
United States	...	...	...	...	1,596,555	49,810
Dutch Indies	...	...	...	...	1,778,183	44,260

From Japan 786,398 gallons, valued at 28,140*l.*, were imported.

Condensed milk.—In 1913 the market was shared by the following :—

					£
United States	...	...	...	...	18,540
Japan	...	...	...	...	15,550

In 1911 about 50 per cent. of the foreign import had been from the United Kingdom, but this had practically disappeared in 1913; some would, however, probably be included in the import from Japan.

Exports.—The leading exports to Japan and foreign countries were :—

					£
Rice	...	...	...	...	1,601,800
Sugar	...	...	...	...	1,580,160
Tea	...	...	...	...	670,570
Camphor	...	...	...	...	495,720
Copper	...	...	...	...	216,980
Camphor oil	...	...	...	...	172,620
Alcohol	...	...	...	...	153,880
Total	...	...	...	...	4,891,730

This amount is just under 90 per cent. of the total export trade.

The above leading items are the same as those of 1912, but the drop in value from 5,864,920*l.* (nearly 1,000,000*l.*) is a measure of the trade depression of 1913.

Sugar.—Although not the largest export during the year under review, sugar nevertheless exercised the greatest influence on the position of the trade of Formosa, and its exceptional decline was the outstanding feature of the depression of 1913. The year 1912 had itself shown a disappointing decrease, but in 1913 the export declined still further, the production falling below that of 1909. Not only did the export to Japan largely decrease, but, apart from a nominal amount to Manchuria, the small trade to foreign countries (175,520*l.* in 1912) disappeared entirely in 1913.

The average forecast of production had been 1,400,000 cwts. of centrifugals and 200,000 cwts. of brown sugar, but though no exceptional storms took place the output was still lower, being :—

					Cwts.
Centrifugals	...	...	...	...	1,240,660
Brown	...	...	...	...	166,545
Total	...	...	...	...	1,407,205

Which compares with 3,490,350 cwts. in 1912 and 5,379,737 cwts. in 1911.

In the matter of price the position improved somewhat during 1913. The average export value was 62 per cent. above that of 1911 and 34 per cent. over that of 1912, so that though the total amount involved was far smaller, the diminution was not so severely felt.

The decline in the output was principally due to the destructive effects of the storms of 1911-12. Apart from actual damage done, which took long to repair, the inferiority of the surviving cane and the difficulty of getting satisfactory new seed cane held everything back. Again, the high price of rice has caused local reversions to the planting of that cereal. Some of the soil used for sugar cultivation in Formosa is probably not the most suitable and, while ample water is generally available, the question of regulation in the rainy season and during storms causes difficulties, so that vicissitudes must be expected. Nevertheless, the decline in production during recent years must not be regarded as indicating any relaxation or abandonment of the industry. Elaborate and steady experimental work to improve cultivation is constantly under way, and with renewed efforts by the companies concerned a recovery in the production must be expected.

During 1913 the following quantities of seed cane were imported :—

From—					Pieces.
Japan	...	...	...	...	3,498,499
Java	...	...	...	...	2,047,296
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	902,039
Total	...	...	...	...	6,447,834

Many of these were rejected on account of rot, disease, insect pests, &c., so that only about 68 per cent. from Japan and 20 per cent. from the other countries were passed. Rose bamboo is the variety which seems most successful in Formosa.

The Government assistance granted for various purposes in connection with the sugar decreased considerably during 1913. The amounts disbursed were :—

For—					£
Fertilisers	...	...	...	...	30,160
Seeds and planting	...	...	...	...	16,190
Fighting cane pests and disease	...	...	...	...	2,230

A total of 48,580l. against 86,300l. during 1912.

A revised return gives the total of modern-style mills as 34 with a crushing capacity of 26,680 tons per day. In addition there are 39 old mills modernised with a capacity of 3,510 tons per day, and 228 old native mills of unknown but small capacity.

The area under cane during 1913 was about 187,720 acres. The average production in favourable circumstances is stated to be about 240 cwts. per acre, but though more than this has been obtained in several instances, the figure is probably an over-estimate. The percentage of extraction in favourable cases is given as high as 10·5 per cent.

A statement as to average expense for production of 10 per cent. sugar works out at about 1s. 2½d. per cwt. (8½d. for material and the balance for local transport, manufacturing, packing, interest, &c.), and allowing another 10½d. for sugar consumption tax, the cost per cwt. works out at about 2s. 1d.

A new disease, *Sclerospora sacchari*, was discovered affecting cane in some districts.

It seems to be intended by two or three sugar companies to undertake the manufacture of refined sugar, which was tried experimentally two or three years ago.

The estimated production for 1914 is considerably greater than that for 1913, though little confidence can be placed in forecasts in view of past experience. One calculation, admittedly optimistic, gives the following :—

					Cwts.
Centrifugals	...	...	...	...	3,200,000
Brown	...	...	...	...	430,000
Total ...					3,630,000

It may be said that the opening months of the 1914 season showed a great improvement and, given reasonable weather, a fair production seems likely.

Tea.—The year 1913 showed a further small decline in production and export from the figures of 1912. Including Oolongs and Pouchongs 23,193,056 lbs., valued at 654,460l., left the island, as compared with 24,023,306 lbs., valued at 689,656l., during the previous year.

The decrease in production of Oolong tea was mainly due to inferior quality of the later crops, due to lack of rain, and also want of care in preparation.

The United States market was sluggish throughout the year, and took only about 14,080,000 lbs., valued at 365,280l., a decline of about 340,000 lbs. and 17,300l. from the previous year.

The United Kingdom took about 985,000 lbs., valued at 26,280l., a considerable recovery on 1912. Hong-Kong took 160,000 lbs., worth 3,880l.; Australia, 161,600 lbs., worth 3,840l.; and smaller quantities went to China, Germany and Canada.

Pouchong tea showed a small decline in quantities and value from the previous year. About half went to China, and most of the remainder to the Dutch Indies, Hong-Kong and Singapore. This tea is almost entirely for Chinese consumption.

The 1914 crop is expected to be 10 per cent. under that of 1913.

Camphor.—The export of camphor declined from 8,649,319 lbs., worth 553,550*l.*, in 1912, to 7,860,854 lbs., worth 495,720*l.* It went to the following countries:—

	1912.	1913.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
United States	2,370,289	3,597,273
France	943,536	1,373,564
United Kingdom... ..	1,003,086	1,229,647
Germany	2,243,366	1,048,295
Japan	1,693,969	598,847
Austria-Hungary... ..	72,783	13,228
India	322,290	...
Total	8,649,319	7,860,854

It will be seen that the countries of destination have varied in their amounts very largely. Allowing for the decrease to Japan, the total quantity exported to other countries showed an increase.

The total production of camphor during 1913 was 5,999,538 lbs., to which must be added 3,573,602 lbs. of camphor remanufactured from 7,405,438 lbs. of camphor oil, making the total output for the year 9,573,140 lbs. Considerable stocks were in hand at the end of 1913.

The future of the camphor industry continues to excite some apprehension owing to possible exhaustion of the existing camphor forests and the tendency to diminution has been officially admitted. It is nevertheless claimed that present resources are sufficient to maintain an annual supply of about 6,500,000 lbs. for 18 years, and that by then the afforestation scheme will be far enough advanced for that quantity still to be produced. In 1913 about 3,000 acres were planted with 3,813,000 trees at a cost of 3,500*l.*, and as the scheme is to be continued for 12 years, large additions will be ultimately made to the existing reserves. It does not appear that many important new camphor forests are likely to be discovered, as the tree does not flourish more than 4,000 feet above the sea, so that the mountainous interior will probably contribute but little.

Every attention is being made to render the method of production more efficient. In addition to distilling from the leaves of the camphor tree, efforts are being made to utilise profitably the dwarf camphor tree, which ordinarily produces very little camphor. Again, the 7,000 stills used throughout the country have been or will be rebuilt to give more efficient results.

For 1914 the estimated production of camphor is 6,500,000 lbs.

Camphor oil.—The export of camphor oil increased both in quantity and value, being 4,842,549 lbs., worth 172,620*l.*, against 4,475,906 lbs., worth 159,401*l.*, in 1912. The whole export went to Japan.

The total production was 7,545,019 lbs., but as mentioned above a large quantity of camphor oil was remanufactured. The remanufacture of camphor oil leaves as by-products, brown oil, white oil, linalool, &c., which were exported to the value of 16,800*l.*

The estimated production of camphor oil during 1914 is about 8,400,000 lbs.

Rice.—The year 1913 had fortunately a record rice crop, a fact which considerably off-set the otherwise bad year. The crop was about 40,000,000 bushels of an estimated value of 6,750,720*l.*, being thus the most important production of the island. This meant an ample supply for Formosa's needs, while a good quantity was available for export; 156,700 tons, valued at 1,601,800*l.*, went to Japan against 90,752 tons, worth 1,047,446*l.*, in the previous year. Naturally the price receded somewhat, but not to a great extent; taking 1910 as 100, 1913 was still nearly 50 per cent. higher in export price.

It will be noticed that, notwithstanding the large export, there was also a considerable import of rice from Japan; this is due to the special liking of the Japanese population for their native grain.

Copper.—The production of copper during 1913 was 1,547 metric tons, valued at 100,890*l.* The whole output went to Japan.

Gold mining.—The total output of gold during 1913 was 38,006 ozs. troy, worth 158,780*l.*, a decrease of some 65,150*l.* over the previous year. The year 1914 is expected to be up to the average of 1913. This gold all comes from a few mines in the north. From time to time discoveries elsewhere in the island are announced, but so far none have proved important.

Silver to the value of 6,400*l.* was also obtained, a decrease of about 7,100*l.* on the previous year.

Coal.—The total output of coal from mines in Formosa during 1913 was 319,370 tons, valued at 123,260*l.*, an increase of 43,125 tons and 23,570*l.*

Kerosene.—The output of kerosene oil was 6,325 gallons, worth 12,640*l.*, a considerable advance over 1912. Hopes are freely expressed that Formosa will produce large quantities of petroleum, as indications are found in numerous places. Byoritsu at present yields the greatest quantity, but Banshoryo in the south of the island is regarded hopefully as a possible producing centre.

Timber.—The value of timber exported was 13,910*l.*, an increase of about 4,300*l.* over 1912. The production has not been as great as expected. Damage to the mountain railway at Mount Ari and delay in erecting a saw mill are given as the reasons for the slow development, but expense of transport and the consequent difficulty of finding a market were probably contributing causes. This industry is, however, now in full working order, and more definite progress is expected during 1914.

Pineapples.—The production of pineapples and the tinning industry are making slow but steady progress; 73,380 dozen of tinned pineapples, valued at 13,790*l.*, were made. The exports are given at 66,218 dozen, worth 16,170*l.*; the increase in value is presumably due to the addition of packing, transport, loading and other charges.

Hats.—The growing industry in *rinto* (pandanus) and other imitation Panama hats has received a very bad set-back, the total export falling from 9,270*l.* to 460*l.* It is alleged that experience has shown that the fibre of these hats does not keep its colour, which would account for the reduction apart from reasons connected with depression in trade.

The export of *rinto* leaf or fibre also fell off from 14,400*l.* to 10,340*l.*, all of which went to Japan.

Various industries.—Salt, which is a Government monopoly, was produced during 1913 to the extent of 1,458,000 cwts., valued at 25,140*l.*

Cocoanut tree and teak tree seeds have been imported by the authorities for experimental planting.

Sisal hemp has been cultivated for some time and machinery is being introduced experimentally to work the fibre to see if a successful industry can be started.

Standing of various ports.—As will be seen in Table 8, Keelung easily maintained its position as premier port; in fact, it has shown increased imports and exports, leaving the net depression in trade to be shared by the other leading ports. Tamsui still showed the largest direct trade with foreign countries, but a considerable part of it was junk traffic with China, while some of the Keelung trade to and from Japan was probably really with foreign countries. The decline in the trade of Takow was entirely due to the decrease in the export sugar and to the importation of a smaller quantity of sugar machinery.

Shipping.—In vessels engaged in the foreign trade of Formosa, 1913 showed but little change from the previous year; in vessels trading with Japan there was a small decline. The total of the former was 438 steamers of 792,724 tons entered in 1913 against 435 vessels of 806,944 tons during 1912; sailing vessels (practically all junks) numbered 969 of 34,513 tons against 971 of 33,950 tons. The steam vessels trading with Japan (all Japanese—this service counting as coastwise traffic) numbered 883 entries of 1,741,190 tons and sailing vessels 3 of 23 tons against 880 vessels of 1,876,734 tons and 1 vessel of 303 tons during 1912. The decrease in tonnage was a mark of the bad trade of the year.

In the matter of shipping Keelung, the leading port, showed little change from the previous year. In foreign-going steam tonnage that port's entries showed an increase of 21,496 tons, and in entries from Japan a decline of 26,373 tons, a net decrease of 4,877 tons. The other leading ports showed considerably smaller tonnage, except Anping, which was practically stationary. Takow especially showed a large decrease, owing to the bad position of sugar.

The total of shipping subsidies remains unchanged, and the services for which they are granted are shown in the following table:—

Service.	Steamers.	Trips Monthly.	Subsidy.
			£
Keelung to Kobe	4	8	} 33,590
Takow to Yokohama	2	2	
Coasting vessels	3	9	23,990
Tamsui to Hong-Kong	2	4	} 36,230
Takow to Canton	1	2	
Takow to Tientsin	2	2	} 9,700
To Foochow and Hong-Kong ...	1	2	
Total	15	29	103,510

British shipping declined still further from 43 steamers of 145,456 tons in 1912 to 37 steamers of 124,329 tons during 1913. The latter were distributed between Keelung (32 vessels of 111,921 tons) and Takow (5 vessels of 12,408 tons); no other port was visited. The tea trade was responsible for most of the vessels calling at Keelung, and the others were mostly on charter.

American shipping was also due entirely to liners calling at Keelung to load tea.

Harbour works. Keelung.—The year 1913 saw the completion of the second period of the Keelung harbour works and the commencement of the further works which should be completed gradually by 1920. At the end of 1913 the available area, 30 feet or more in depth, was 421 acres, with a further 58 acres between 24 and 30 feet, and 39 acres between 7 and 23 feet. No further quay walls were built during 1913, so that apart from 2,550 feet built already, there remains 2,988 feet (2,220 feet with a depth of 35 feet) to complete the general scheme. Landing and retaining sea walls total so far 12,666 feet with a further 630 feet to complete. Warehouses covering 59,040 square feet were built during 1913, making to date 126,216 square feet, while ultimately such warehouses (mostly steel, reinforced concrete or brick) will cover 273,816 square feet (6¼ acres). The accommodation available at present is for 4 steamers each of 6,000 tons alongside quays, and 6 steamers of 2,000 to 10,000 tons at buoys, with 2 vessels of 20,000 tons in the outer harbour.

Takow.—Considerable improvements were effected in the harbour during 1913. At a depth of 18 to 30 feet the inner harbour now extends to 130 acres and the outer harbour to 47 acres, with a further total area of 37 acres between 12 and 18 feet. Eventually the inner harbour will have 294 acres and the outer 72 acres, all dredged to 30 feet. The entrance has been widened to 350 feet, and is ultimately to be further enlarged to 500 feet; 2,910 feet of the quay wall have a depth alongside of 30 feet, and a breakwater, 2,280 feet long, is to be built. Two 15-ton and six 2-ton electric cranes are in position; the number of the latter is to be greatly increased. Steel warehouses, covering 43,200 square feet, have been erected, and others covering an additional 280,800 square feet are contemplated.

Anping.—Beyond dredging a long channel for small boats going to the steamer anchorage in the open, no harbour works have been carried out at this port during 1913.

Tamsui.—A considerable amount of dredging work in the river bed and on the bar was done during 1913, the main channel used by shipping being about 18,000 feet long by 360 to 600 feet wide. On the bar the depth is at present about 10 feet minimum at low water, the average rise of the tide being 8 feet. In the river channel the depth available for shipping ranges from 8 to 25 feet at low water. Above the dredged area the state of the river is as bad as ever. At the port a small reclamation work is under way to facilitate customs and landing purposes.

Railways.—On the railway to South Formosa communication from Kyukyokudo to Ako was completed, the distance built during 1913 being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. On the east coast the line was extended from Horin to Mataan, a distance of 7 miles. Some work was also done towards doubling the railway track between Keelung and Taihoku. The total expenditure for these works in 1913 was about 184,400*l*.

At the end of 1913 the mileage of the Formosan railways was as follows :—

	Miles.
Keelung to Ako (main line)	262·6
Daitotei to Tamsui (branch line)	13·2
Arisan (mountain) Railway	8·8
Kwarenko to Mataan (east coast line)	29·4
Mataan to Pinan (light railway)	81·5
Total	<hr/> 395·5 <hr/>

In addition to this there were some 940 miles of field railways owned by various companies, of which 233 miles were available for ordinary business ; while there were about 480 miles of trolley (push car) lines in various localities.

The steel bridge over the Shimo Tansui River was completed during 1913. With approaches the length is 5,007 feet, and it has 24 spans ; the cost of building is put down at 133,000*l*.

On the main line section, built during 1913, 60-lb. rails were used, and on the east coast light railway 25-lb. rails.

During 1914 the principal work is to be the extension of the east coast railway (between Basshisho and Suibi) and the doubling of the Keelung-Taihoku section, and perhaps from Keelung to Giran on the north-east coast ; the estimate for the works amounts to 97,300*l*.

Public works.—Apart from harbours and railways, the following were the principal public works undertaken during 1913 :—Power station in South Formosa, repairs to dam of power station near Taihoku, irrigation and water works in South Formosa, protective river embankments and road making. The aggregate spent for these services in 1913 was 182,580*l*., while in several cases there was a continuing expenditure. In the matter of public buildings a sum of about 129,900*l*. was disbursed during 1913, while a further 156,800*l*. is to be spent during 1914.

Budget.—The Budget for the year 1914–15 balances at 4,933,150l. The figures are :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Ordinary ...	4,397,530	3,553,360
Extraordinary ...	535,620	1,379,790
Total ...	<u>4,933,150</u>	<u>4,933,150</u>

Table 1.—TOTAL Value of Trade with Japan and Foreign Countries during the Year 1913.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
Foreign countries—			
United Kingdom ...	176,760	109,970	286,730
Australia ...	3,390	3,840	7,230
Canada ...	130	600	730
India ...	285,450	...	285,450
Hong-Kong ...	9,880	36,660	46,540
Straits Settlements ...	2,980	9,810	12,790
Total, British Empire	478,590	160,880	639,470
China, including Kwantung ...	778,210	298,130	1,076,340
United States ...	129,110	585,150	714,260
Dutch India ...	51,740	108,560	160,300
Persia ...	153,640	...	153,640
Germany ...	54,140	76,070	130,210
French India... ..	115,140	...	115,140
France ...	3,140	89,230	92,370
Turkey ...	44,550	2,320	46,870
Other countries ...	31,660	870	32,530
Total ...	1,839,920	1,321,210	3,161,130
Japan ...	4,372,230	4,127,830	8,500 060
Grand total ...	6,212,150	5,449,040	11,661,190

Table 2.—IMPORTS from Japan and Foreign Countries during the Years 1911–13.

Country.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase or Decrease in 1913 compared with 1912.
	£	£	£	£
Foreign countries—				
United Kingdom ...	457,970	356,230	176,760	– 179,470
Australia ...	4,270	6,410	3,390	– 3,020
Canada ...	1,040	80	130	+ 50
India ...	171,010	221,840	285,450	+ 63,610
Hong-Kong ...		12,180	9,880	– 2,300
Straits Settlements ...		5,750	2,980	– 2,770
Total, British Empire ...	634,290	602,490	478,590	– 123,900

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IMPORTS from Japan and Foreign Countries during the Years 1911-13
—continued.

Country.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase or Decrease in 1913 compared with 1912.
Foreign countries—contd.	£	£	£	£
China	637,010	819,190	778,210	- 40,980
United States	254,020	183,580	129,110	- 54,470
Dutch India	20,400	31,350	51,740	+ 20,390
Persia ... ..	...	146,490	153,640	+ 7,150
Germany	281,410	109,430	54,140	- 55,290
French India	43,300	33,610	115,140	+ 81,530
France	2,240	3,920	3,140	- 780
Turkey	29,970	5,680	44,550	+ 38,870
Other countries	93,600	35,190	31,660	- 3,530
Total	1,996,240	1,970,930	1,839,920	- 131,010
Japan	3,444,170	4,422,310	4,372,230	- 50,080
Grand total	5,440,410	6,393,240	6,212,150	- 181,090

Table 3.—EXPORTS to Japan and Foreign Countries during the Years 1911-13.

Country.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase or Decrease in 1913 compared with 1912.
Foreign countries—	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	65,950	110,960	109,970	- 990
Australia	1,160	7,500	3,840	- 3,660
Canada ... ..	...	148,920	600	- 148,320
India	46,720	34,940	...	- 34,940
Hong-Kong		40,110	36,660	- 3,450
Straits Settlements		240	9,810	+ 9,570
Total, British Empire	113,830	342,670	160,880	- 181,790
China	400,030	436,600	298,130	- 138,470
United States	613,040	507,250	585,150	+ 77,900
Dutch India ... ..	...	2,200	108,560	+ 106,360
Germany	168,000	160,610	76,070	- 84,540
France	41,700	69,610	89,230	+ 19,620
Turkey ... ..	...	...	2,320	+ 2,320
Other countries	8,410	8,250	870	- 7,380
Total	1,345,010	1,527,190	1,321,210	- 205,980
Japan	5,258,140	4,873,080	4,127,830	- 745,250
Grand total	6,603,150	6,400,270	5,449,040	- 951,230

Table 4.—IMPORTS from Foreign Countries during the Years 1911-13.

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1913.	Remarks.
Rice—							£	
Cleaned	171,940	
Other	44,290	
Beans	48,640	Over 80 per cent. of soya beans
Flour	17,945	24,560	7,540	4,060	
Other grains, seeds, &c.	11,440	Barley, sweet potatoes, sago, &c.
Condensed milk...	13,813	
Tobacco, mostly leaf	90,916	
Other comestibles, beverages, &c.	70,840	Sugar, beans, salt fish, meats, vegetables, liquors, &c.
Kerosene oil	2,998,044	3,305,651	3,374,738	94,060	
Paraffin wax	7,344	9,300	
Other oils, waxes, &c.	12,860	Tea-seed oil, wood oil, lubricating oil, bean oil, soap, &c.
Opium	177,709	288,979	370,422	385,240	
Other drugs, chemicals, medicines, &c.	68,690	Ginseng, ligusticum, fireworks, catechu, cassia, &c.
Dyes, pigments, &c.	12,420	Indigo (artificial and natural), lacquer, vermilion, &c.
Yarns, &c., jute...	12,350	9,760	
Cotton, ginned	2,925	8,630	
Other yarns, threads, &c.	7,010	Queue string, cotton yarn, coir fibres, &c.
Cotton tissues, shirtings—								
White	1,385,508	19,870	
Dyed	322,270	6,570	

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IMPORTS from Foreign Countries during the Years 1911-13—continued.

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911. £	1912. £	1913. £	Remarks.
Cotton satins and Italians	750,970	25,107	30,069	23,630	Chinese cloths, cotton serges, prints, velvets, &c.
Other cotton tissues	39,810	
China grass-cloths	918,985	16,952	17,267	15,470	Camlets, alpacas, &c.
Woollen cloths, serges	64,472	14,573	12,355	7,580	
Other woollen tissues	7,170	
Mixed cotton and China grass tissues	434,006	17,075	10,761	8,160	Blankets, pineapple cloths, jute cloths, braids, &c.
Gunny bags	1,094,760	45,551	10,249	32,720	
All other tissues...	18,080	
Chinese paper	59,207	60,155	67,410	Tinned sheets, scrap plates, ingots, plates, &c.
Coal	39,373	...	...	29,930	
Porcelain and earthenware	18,125	16,356	16,930	Tin ingots, pig lead, tin foil, brass, &c.
Iron pipes and tubes	1,181	...	...	17,310	
Other iron and steel	12,530	
Tea lead	491	19,432	16,659	14,640	Iron pans and kettles, railway and bridge materials, nails, rivets, &c.
Other metals	9,090	
Rails	4,055	79,101	77,125	28,400	Nearly all "parts"
Other metal manufactures	22,400	
Railway carriages and parts	25,747	6,938	9,100	
Locomotives	23,373	17,175	8,930	
Boilers and parts	7,790	
Sugar machinery and parts	6,350	

Other machinery	489,045	117,512	31,880	Mostly <i>sugi</i> planks and tea-box boards
Timber and planks	...	...	...	...	60,416	68,941	64,780
Packing mats	...	Number	59,306	50,722	34,530	Plants and animals, tea-seed oil cake, clothing, umbrellas, rush mats, tarred felt, leather, skins, &c.
Fertiliser, bean oil cake	...	... Tons	...	4,298,675	100,873	200,382	167,500
Parcel post	...	...	...	29,884	...	...	22,530
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	516,270	697,891	60,080
Total	1,996,244	1,970,936	1,839,920	

Table 5.—IMPORTS from Japan during the Years 1911-13.

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Remarks.
Animals and plants	£	£	£	
Rice	63,320	Nearly all pigs
Beans	94,859	103,910	104,310	Mostly soja beans
Flour	41,136	55,304	33,020	Wheat, barley, &c.
Other grains	264,242	122,931	172,522	167,470	
Vegetables	15,670	
Sugar and rock candy	44,320	
Gluten	33,408	48,885	100,706	56,758	89,537	155,250	
Confectionery	16,773	...	...	18,020	
Soy	26,520	
Fish and shell-fish	36,608	42,396	48,580	Salt trout, dried cuttlefish, prawns, herrings, &c.
Condensed milk...	46,377	270,136	370,968	449,330	
	13,529	15,875	15,600	

IMPORTS from Japan during the Years 1911-13—continued.

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911. £	1912. £	1913. £	Remarks.
Tinned provisions	38,308	47,689	61,290	
Saké	108,919	138,172	155,600	
Beer	37,793	47,798	54,000	
Tobacco	62,546	67,654	70,620	Mostly cigarettes
Other provisions, beverages, &c.	115,266	257,026	113,710	Fruit, wines, mineral waters, pickled goods, &c.
Leather and leather manufactures	16,590	
Bean oil	41,319	43,860	
Kerosene oil	16,185	23,050	28,140	
Lubricating oil	23,390	
Soap	13,552	17,490	
Other oils, fats, waxes	32,750	Colza oil, candles, animal fat, perfumes, &c.
Matches	34,880	49,214	54,360	
Explosives	10,420	
Drugs	73,710	94,357	102,720	
Dyes and paints	19,036	29,513	30,750	Soda, carbolic acid, alcohol, &c.
Cotton, wadding and ginned	16,707	13,255	14,150	Indigo, paint, coal-tar
“ yarn	13,924	16,954	16,440	Mostly spun yarn
Woollen yarn	5,010	
Hemp rope	5,520	
Other yarns, threads, &c.	15,720	
Shirtings	30,960	
Cotton flannels	363,866	485,665	15,180	
Other cotton tissues	370,010	
Woollen tissues	25,095	35,424	35,400	
			26,173				
			2,694,440				

IMPORTS from Japan during the Years 1911-13—continued.

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Remarks.
Clocks, watches and parts	£	£	£	
Railway vehicles and parts	8,090	
Cycles and parts	22,230	
Steel yards, scales, &c....	14,560	
Boilers and parts	4,300	
Locomotives	21,080	21,080	3,980	
Sewing machines and parts	4,030	
Other instruments and machinery	6,460	
				78,290	Cameras, gramophones, musical instruments, rikisha, pumps, &c.
Timber	214,561	300,119	261,310	Mostly cryptomeria
Railway sleepers	41,011	45,082	39,490	
Umbrellas	543,829	...	13,921	12,800	
Lamps, lanterns, &c.	8,900	
Furniture	10,250	
Toys	10,500	
Woodware	28,570	
Fertilisers	104,999	155,598	180,910	Mostly superphosphate of lime
Miscellaneous	958,212	959,374	173,680	
Total	3,444,168	4,422,309	4,372,230	

Table 6.—Exports to Foreign Countries during the Years 1911-13.

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Remarks.
Grains, flours, starches, &c.	...	...	...	£	£	£
Lungan, dried ...	...	...	...	...	23,907	4,280	Mostly sesame seed and peas
Tea—	...	...	...	14,754	...	10,800	
Oolong...	Lbs. 20,032,351	15,567,289	15,502,417	533,684	414,223	402,550	
Pouchong ...	" 5,589,156	7,906,769	7,280,812	184,874	261,703	240,420	
Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,900	Mostly black tea, also dust and stalk
Other comestibles	...	...	...	...	...	49,030	Salt fish, cuttlefish, bamboo sprouts, &c.
Hides, feathers, bones, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	9,250	
Camphor...	Lbs 5,607,766	6,955,350	7,262,007	353,536	450,613	458,750	
Matches ...	Gross ...	...	331,320	...	...	12,820	
China grass ...	...	...	...	39,699	38,690	37,840	
Other yarns and tissues	...	...	...	...	...	18,310	Mostly flannels crêpe, pineapple fibres, &c.
Coal ...	Tons 28,897	29,324	22,303	11,585	12,022	9,930	
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,480	
Other exports ...	...	...	...	206,876	326,032	49,850	Glassware, pocket electric lights, oil cakes, matting, rattans, paper, clothing, &c.; also re-exports
Total ...	...	...	...	1,345,008	1,527,190	1,321,210	

Table 7.—Exports to Japan during the Years 1911-13.

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Remarks.
Rice ...	92,131	90,752	156,700	£ 806,599	£ 1,047,446	£ 1,601,800	Mostly unhusked Wheat, sesame seed and groundnuts Nearly all centrifugal under No. 15 Dutch standard
Other grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,330
Sugar ...	4,712,148	2,942,448	1,213,174	3,764,074	2,872,027	1,580,160	
Molasses ...	54,168	52,918	30,236	12,379	6,015	3,090	Mostly dust
Salt ...	778,245	726,414	572,187	24,007	23,150	18,800	
Tea— Oolong... Lbs.	423,236	549,248	409,827	11,712	13,730	11,490	
Other	2,210	Sweet potatoes, tinned pineapples, marine products, &c.
Bananas ...	...	...	...	38,588	34,363	38,200
Other comestibles ...	...	...	...	...	...	66,950
Hides, raw ...	7,597	20,141	19,477	8,569	21,384	25,690	Rattans, minerals, clothing, oils; also re-exports of Japanese produce
Camphor... Lbs.	5,952	1,693,969	598,847	599	102,941	36,970	
" oil ...	6,934,445	4,475,906	4,842,549	235,585	159,401	172,620	
Alcohol ...	575,091	2,168,712	2,108,299	43,076	153,408	153,880	Rattans, minerals, clothing, oils; also re-exports of Japanese produce
Rinto fibre ...	...	...	88,135	...	...	10,340
Pulp, paper ...	...	...	25,922	...	...	15,750
Ores, various	27,070	61,180	Rattans, minerals, clothing, oils; also re-exports of Japanese produce
Copper, with gold and silver ...	1,003	1,341	1,568	149,624	213,559	216,980	
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,430
Other exports	163,327	225,656	72,960	Rattans, minerals, clothing, oils; also re-exports of Japanese produce
Total ...	...	...	...	5,258,139	4,873,080	4,127,830

Table 8.—COMPARATIVE Tables of Imports and Exports of Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takow during the Years 1912-13.

1912.

Trade with—					Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Foreign countries—					£	£	£
Tamsui	...	...	...	...	769,100	801,303	1,570,403
Keelung	...	...	...	...	516,852	440,350	957,202
Anping	...	...	...	...	148,364	51,378	199,742
Takow	...	...	...	...	436,654	193,093	629,747
Total	...	...	...	...	1,870,970	1,486,124	3,357,094
Japan—							
Keelung	...	...	...	...	2,728,192	1,375,194	4,103,386
Anping	...	...	...	...	862,333	72,837	935,170
Takow	...	...	...	...	794,389	3,374,282	4,168,671
Total	...	...	...	...	4,384,914	4,822,313	9,207,227
Grand total	...	...	...	...	6,255,884	6,308,437	12,564,321

1913.

Trade with—					Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Foreign countries—					£	£	£
Tamsui	...	...	...	...	709,450	692,210	1,401,660
Keelung	...	...	...	...	651,810	537,920	1,189,730
Anping	...	...	...	...	117,410	34,690	152,100
Takow	...	...	...	...	265,160	9,900	275,060
Other ports	...	...	...	...	96,090	46,490	142,580
Total	...	...	...	...	1,839,920	1,321,210	3,161,130
Japan—							
Keelung	...	...	...	...	2,880,450	1,659,900	4,540,350
Anping	...	...	...	...	749,990	169,770	919,760
Takow	...	...	...	...	700,160	2,221,610	2,921,770
Other ports	...	...	...	...	41,630	76,550	118,180
Total	...	...	...	...	4,372,230	4,127,830	8,500,060
Grand total	...	...	...	...	6,212,150	5,449,040	11,661,190

Table 9.—RETURN of all Shipping engaged in Foreign Trade which Entered at the undermentioned Ports during the Years 1912-13.

Nationality.	Tamsui.		Anping.		Keelung.		Takow.		Other Ports.		Total, 1913.		Total, 1912.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Steam—														
Japanese	62	56,804	88	101,840	141	299,039	83	110,262	...	...	374	567,945	323	497,184
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	26,487
British	...	...	...	...	32	111,921	5	12,408	...	...	37	124,329	43	145,456
German	1	1,209	...	...	5	14,777	4	9,811	...	...	10	25,797	11	35,031
Dutch	5	2,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,865	9	9,443
Danish	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,822	...	...	2	4,822	2	5,187
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,442
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,686	...	...	2	1,686	5	4,199
Russian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,580
United States	...	...	...	...	8	65,280	...	...	...	...	8	65,280	9	70,935
Total	68	60,878	88	101,840	186	491,017	96	138,989	...	...	438	792,724	435	806,944
Sailing—														
Chinese	1	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	180	...	...
Junks—														
Japanese	20	633	34	1,091	10	449	17	591	116	3,051	197	5,815	238	6,680
Chinese	312	15,671	38	1,324	112	3,951	45	1,120	264	6,452	771	28,518	733	27,270
Total	333	16,484	72	2,415	122	4,400	62	1,711	380	9,503	969	34,513	971	33,950
Grand total	401	77,362	160	104,255	308	495,417	158	140,700	380	9,503	1,407	827,237	1,406	840,894

Table 10.—RETURN of all Shipping engaged in Trade with Japan which Entered at the undermentioned Ports during the Years 1912-13.

	Keelung.		Anping.		Takow.		Other Ports.		Total, 1913.		Total, 1912.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Japanese—												
Steam ...	439	915,493	222	417,830	167	303,519	55	104,348	883	1,741,190	880	1,876,734
Sailing ...	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	1	303
Total ...	442	915,516	222	417,830	167	303,519	55	104,348	886	1,741,213	881	1,877,037

REPORTS of the Annual Series have been recently issued from His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers at the following places, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title-page:—

		Price			Price
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	5243 Buenos Ayres. Trade, 1912 and part of 1913	8½d	JAPAN ...	5271 Shimonoseki. Trade, 1913	1d
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	5231 Austria-Hungary. Finances, 1912-13	1½d		5334 Dairen. Trade, &c., 1913	3½d
	5346 Hungary. Trade, &c., 1913	2d		5337 Hakodate. Trade, 1913	2d
BELGIUM	5242 Belgium. Trade, &c., 1912 and first half of 1913	3d		5386 Yokohama. Trade, 1913	2½d
	5274 Antwerp. Shipping and navigation, 1913	2d		5387 Osaka. Trade, 1913	2d
BRAZIL	5268 Porto Alegre. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d	MEXICO	5390 Japan. Trade, 1913	5d
	5280 São Paulo. Trade, 1913	1d		5408 Kobe. Trade, &c., 1913	4d
	5317 São Francisco do Sul. Trade, &c., 1913	1d		5281 Colima. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5380 Pará. Trade, 1913	2d		5365 Vera Cruz. Trade, &c., 1913	1½d
BULGARIA	5392 Rio Grande. Trade, 1913	3d	NETHERLANDS	5367 Progreso. Trade, 1913	½d
CHILE	5320 Bulgaria. Trade, 1912-13	1½d		5278 Netherlands. Trade, &c., 1913	1½d
	5276 Coquimbo. Trade, 1913	2d		5315 Rotterdam, &c. Trade, &c., 1913	6½d
	5304 Antofagasta. Trade, 1913	1d		5325 Netherlands East Indies. Trade, &c., 1913	3½d
CHINA	5401 Iquique. Trade, 1913	2½d		5336 Netherlands. Finances, 1913	1d
	5305 Hangchow. Trade, 1913	1½d	PANAMA	5338 Panama. Trade, 1913	2½d
	5307 Wuchow, &c. Trade, 1913	1½d	PARAGUAY	5269 Paraguay. Budget, &c., 1914	½d
	5308 Chinkiang. Trade, 1913	1½d		5403 Paraguay. Trade, &c., 1913 and part of 1914	2½d
	5309 Kiukiang. Trade, 1913	2d	PERSIA	5263 Bunder Abbas. Trade, &c., March 21, 1912, to March 20, 1913	3½d
	5335 Amoy. Trade, 1913	½d		5264 Arabistan. Trade, &c., for the year ending March 20, 1913	1½d
	5341 Tsinan, &c. Trade, 1913	1d		5266 Kerman. Trade, 1912-13	1½d
	5342 Wuhu. Trade, 1913	1½d		5277 Lingah. Trade, &c., March 21, 1912, to March 20, 1913	2½d
	5343 Ningpo. Trade, 1913	1½d		5357 Seistan, &c. Trade for the year ending March 20, 1913	2d
	5344 Tientsin. Trade, 1913	1½d	PERSIAN GULF	5267 Bahrein. Trade, 1912-13	3½d
	5348 Nanking. Trade, 1913	1½d		5405 Koweit. Trade, 1913-14	2d
	5349 Canton. Trade, 1913	1d	PERU	5292 Peru. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d
	5359 Shasi. Trade, 1913	1½d		5322 Iquitos. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5372 Pakhoi. Trade, 1913	1½d	PORTUGAL	5306 Chinde. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d
	5373 Chefoo. Trade, 1913	1½d		5321 San Thomé, &c. Trade, &c., 1913	1d
	5376 Shanghai. Trade, 1913	2d		5353 Lisbon. Trade, 1913	3d
	5378 Chungking. Trade, &c., 1913	1½d		5356 Madeira. Trade, 1913	1½d
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CONGO	5303 Katanga. Trade, 1913	1d	ROUMANIA	5326 Roumania. Trade, &c., 1913	3½d
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	5382 Fape Islands and Iceland. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d	SIAM	5239 Senggora. Trade, &c., for the year April, 1912, to March, 1913	2½d
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	5324 Lyons. Trade, &c., 1913	4½d	TURKEY	5339 Jerusalem. Trade, 1913	2d
	5362 Havre. Trade, &c., 1913	3½d		5369 Basra. Trade, 1913	2d
	5364 Calais. Trade, 1913	1½d		5370 Erzeroum. Trade, 1913	1d
	5371 Pondicherry and Karikal. Trade, &c., 1909-13	1d		5374 Constantinople. Trade, 1913	3½d
	5377 Marseilles. Trade, &c., 1913	3½d		5383 Aleppo. Trade, 1913	2d
	5384 Society Islands. Trade, &c., 1913	1½d		5407 Baghdad. Trade, 1913	2d
GERMANY	5352 German South-West Africa. Trade, 1913	3d	UNITED STATES	5285 Baltimore. Trade, 1913	3½d
	5361 Mannheim. Trade, 1913	1d		5293 St. Louis. Trade, 1913	2½d
	5379 Germany and Düsseldorf. Trade, 1913	3½d		5295 Chicago. Trade, &c., 1913	3d
	5381 Stettin. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d		5316 Philadelphia. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d
	5394 Bavaria. Trade, &c., 1913 and part of 1914	2d		5318 Portland, &c. Trade, &c., 1913	4d
	5397 Danzig. Trade, &c., 1913	3d		5331 San Francisco. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d
	5404 Germany. Trade, 1913	5½d		5332 New York. Trade, &c., 1913	3d
GREECE	5275 The Cyclades. Trade, &c., 1913	2d		5333 Savannah. Trade, 1913	3½d
	5290 The Piræus. Trade, 1913	2½d		5347 Boston. Trade, &c., 1913	3d
	5297 Patras. Trade, 1913	1½d		5351 Philippine Islands. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d
	5311 Corfu. Trade, &c., 1913	2d	VENEZUELA	5358 Venezuela and Cara as. Trade, 1912-13	2½d
HAYTI	5288 Hayti. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d		5360 Ciudad Bolívar. Trade, &c., 1913	1d
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(666)

No. 5487 Annual Series.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

J A P A N.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1914

ON THE

TRADE OF THE ISLAND OF
FORMOSA.

EDITED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS REPORT, Annual Series No. 5406.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty,
OCTOBER, 1915.*

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CURRENCY.

The Japanese yen is divided into 100 sen.

Average rate of exchange per yen, 2s. 0½d.

WEIGHTS and Measures.

Japanese.	British Equivalents.
1 ri... .. =	2.44 miles
1 ri (marine)	1.15068 miles
1 cho = 10 tan	2.45 acres
1 tsubo	3.953 square yards
1 koku = 10 to = 100 sho (liquid) ...	39.7 gallons
1 koku 10 to 100 sho (dry) ...	4.96 bushels
1 koku (capacity of ship)	$\frac{1}{10}$ ton
1 kin or catty	1.32 lbs. (avoir.)
1 picul = 100 kin	132.277 lbs. (avoir.)
84 kin	1 cwt.*
1,680 kin	1 ton*

* About.

NOTE.—In the Formosan land measure 1 ko is slightly less than 1 cho, being equivalent to 2.42 acres.

PORTS Open to Foreign Trade.

1. General shipping: Keelung, Tamsui, Anping, Takow, Toko (Tonkong), Makyu (Makung).

2. Junk traffic only: Kyuko (Kiukong), Koro (Oulong), Gosei (Tokakutsu), Rokko (Lukong), Tosekiko (Toncho), Hoteishi (Poteitsu), Hokumonsuo (Pamunsu).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, with their Population and Industries.

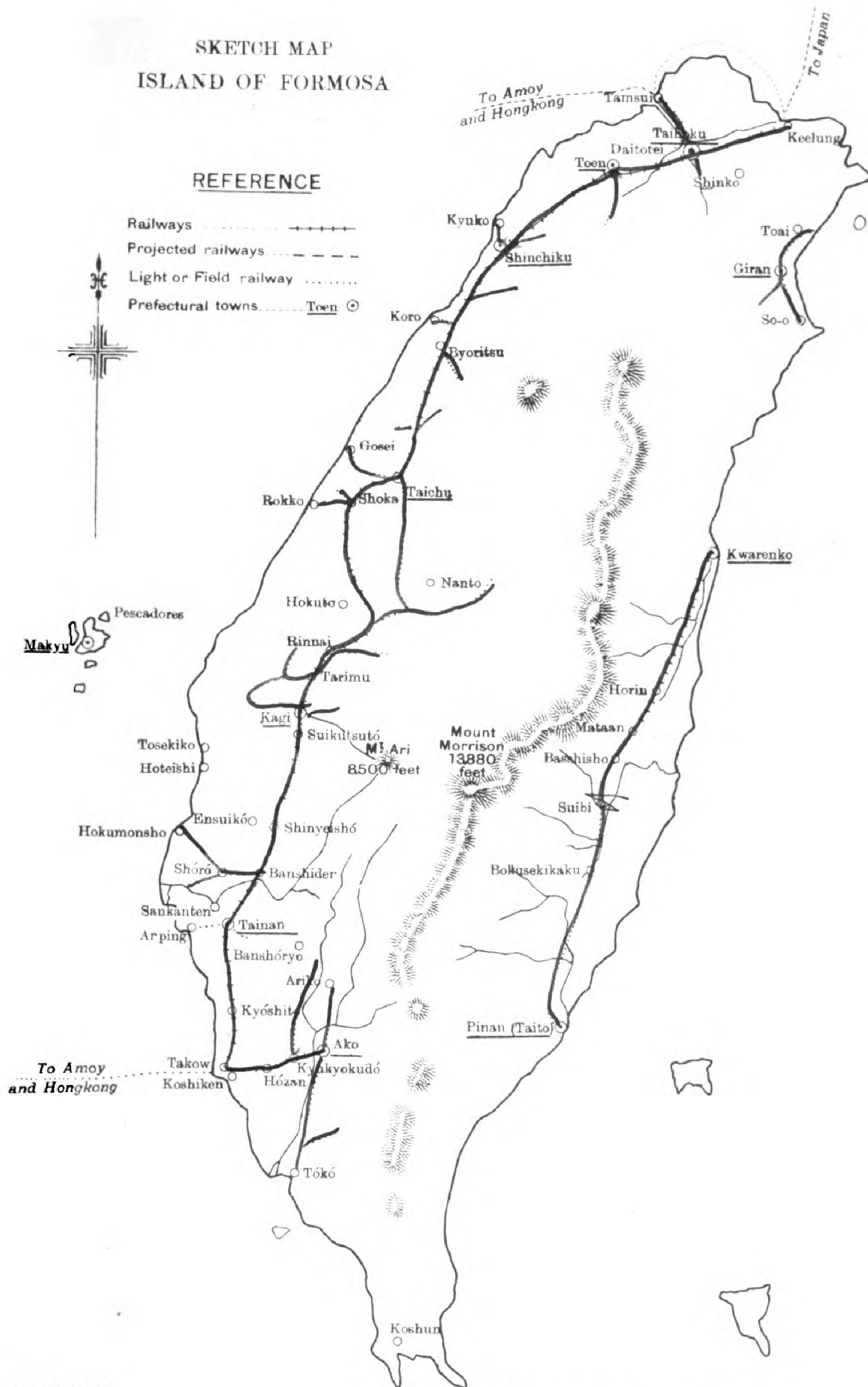
Town—	Population.	Industries.
Taihoku (capital) ...	96,500.	Tea, camphor
Tamsui	6,350	Sea port
Keelung	18,000	Chief port for Japan, tea, rice, sugar
Shinchiku	16,300	Tea, camphor, China grass
Taichu	12,800	Rice, camphor, sugar
Rokko	19,200	Sea port
Shoka	15,600	Rice, sugar
Kagi	22,500	Rice, camphor, sugar
Anping	5,700	Sea port
Tainan	59,600	Sugar, rice
Takow	13,800	Port for sugar
Taito (on east coast)	1,800	Sea port, camphor, sugar
Kwareuko (on east coast)	2,700	Camphor
Giran (on east coast)	16,000	Camphor, rice
Boku seki kaku (on east coast) ...	7,100	

NOTE.—Throughout this report the Japanese yen has been converted into sterling at 2s. 0½d.

SKETCH MAP ISLAND OF FORMOSA

REFERENCE

- Railways + + + + +
- Projected railways - - - - -
- Light or Field railway
- Prefectural towns Toen ○



F.O. No 5487.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1915.

Reference to previous Report, Annual Series No. 5406.

Report on the Trade of the Island of Formosa for the Year 1914

By MR. CONSUL HARRINGTON.

Total trade.—The total trade of Formosa, import and export, during 1914 is shown in the following table in comparison with the figures for the previous year :—

					1913.	1914.	Increase or Decrease in 1914.
					£	£	£
Imports	...	...	...	...	6,212,150	5,401,490	— 810,660
Exports	...	...	...	...	5,449,040	5,994,380	+ 545,340
Total	...	...	...	...	11,661,190	11,395,870	— 265,320

The import figures for 1914 included 1,328,510*l.* from various foreign countries and 4,072,980*l.* from Japan ; and the export figures were made up of 1,325,280*l.* to foreign countries and 4,669,100*l.* to Japan.

The decline in the imports was considerable, amounting to 13 per cent., and bringing the figures to below those for 1911. As a set-off the exports recovered a portion of the ground lost the previous year, the increase over 1913 being 10 per cent. The net decrease in total trade was 2·3 per cent. The following table gives the figures of trade for recent years :—

Year.					Imports.	Exports.	Total.
					£	£	£
1910	...	...	...	...	4,994,290	6,117,180	11,111,470
1911	...	...	...	...	5,440,410	6,603,150	12,043,560
1912	...	...	...	...	6,393,240	6,400,750	12,793,990
1913	...	...	...	...	6,212,150	5,449,040	11,661,190
1914	...	...	...	...	5,401,490	5,994,380	11,395,870

Condition of trade.—The year 1914, notwithstanding the partial recovery of exports, was regarded as a poor year. A factor in the prosperity of the island has been the capital expenditure in railways, harbour construction, sugar mills, &c., works involving considerable imports. The decrease in imports is a mark of slowing up of such works, a matter unfavourably affecting local business and labour. Again, though exports recovered somewhat from the decrease of 1913, the commodity which had saved the situation in that year—rice—was the source of much loss in 1914. Not only did the market in Japan drop by more than half the quantity of 1913, but prices dropped as well, while considerable loss was reported through owners holding on unduly long for a rise. Sugar, however, recovered considerably from the low figures of the previous year, and with small increases in camphor, alcohol, kerosene oil, &c., caused an advance on the exports of 1913. The whole trade, however, was greatly under the figures for 1911, and cannot be regarded with much satisfaction.

Effect of the war.—In view of the fact that Japan was a participating party in the war, the effect thereof in Formosa during 1914 must be considered very small. For one thing there are neither German nor Austro-Hungarian merchants or firms on the island; again, German and Austro-Hungarian shipping has not in recent years been extensive, so that though the figures declined greatly this must be regarded as mainly due to the general decline of foreign-going shipping. German and Austro-Hungarian commerce, also, does not bulk very largely even in normal years; in 1914 there was actually an increase in exports to Germany before the outbreak of war. There has been, of course, difficulty regarding exports held up or interned in German ships in neutral ports, while certain orders and contracts for goods from Germany have remained unfulfilled. Making allowance, however, for such incidents as are inevitable in a world wide war, the general disturbance has been very small.

Imports.—The total imports were 5,401,490*l.*, of which 4,072,980*l.* (over 75 per cent. as against 70 per cent. in 1913) is recorded as coming from Japan; it is certain, however, that the figure for the latter country includes many foreign goods from storage or transhipped in Japan.

The principal items imported direct from foreign countries during 1914 were :—

	£
Opium	188,400
Fertilisers (practically all oil cake) ...	171,850
Tobacco	81,550
Chinese paper	77,520
Kerosene oil	77,150
Cotton goods	69,390
Drugs and chemicals, various	64,670
Comestibles, beverages, &c.	57,840
Engines, machinery, &c.	48,530
Packing mats	48,210
Timber and planks	47,580
Beans, soja	46,620
Coal	33,580
Rice	30,490

Other imports were metals, iron pipes, porcelain and earthenware, tea-lead, China grass, rails, gunny bags, &c.

The principal imports from Japan were :—

	£
Provisions (mainly fish, tinned goods, vegetables, soy, &c.)	745,100
Cotton goods	504,380
Iron and steel goods	398,630
Fertilisers	210,130
Timber	178,410
Saké	142,480
Flour	137,120
Cement	117,580
Vehicles, instruments, machinery, &c....	111,480
Drugs, chemicals, medicines	97,150
Rice	90,940
Paper	88,180
Hosiery and clothing	87,060
Tobacco and cigarettes	85,720
Sugar and rock candy	74,970
Kerosene oil	63,570
Matches	58,930
Woollen and silk tissues... ..	51,500
Beer	51,240
Iron ore	50,940
Animals and plants	50,650
Japanese clogs and boots	41,150
Bean oil	40,300
Woodware	34,910
Dyes and paints	29,250
Railway sleepers	28,240
Lubricating oil	26,640
Beans	25,840
Copper	24,680

Other imports were yarns, gunny bags, coal, porcelain and earthenware, metals, clocks and watches, umbrellas, lamps, &c.

Practically every country enumerated in the customs returns showed a decline. India and the United Kingdom showed heavy decreases, as did also the United States, Persia, French Indies and Turkey. The exceptional decline of Indian imports was mainly in rice, opium and gunny bags. The decrease from the United Kingdom was largely in cotton goods, iron and steel goods, locomotives and wagons, &c.

The decline in imports from Japan was spread over a number of items of which timber, flour, cement, animals and plants, iron ore and sugar were the most important.

Locomotives and machinery.—A small increase took place in these imports. In the former, British imports had practically no part out of some 12,000*l.* coming mainly from the United States and also Germany; in the case of sugar machinery we maintained our lead, though not so completely as in previous years.

Railway material.—The imports, mostly rails and fittings, about 16,800*l.*, came nearly entirely from Germany; the United States, which had contributed by far the largest share in 1913, disappeared entirely from the returns in 1914.

Gunny bags.—The import of gunny bags fell off considerably, that from Japan, however, to a less extent than that from India, which was the sole supplier from foreign countries. The figures for 1914 were :—

					Pieces.	£
Japan	...	...	...	...	753,587	18,680
India	...	...	...	...	486,400	13,720

Textiles.—Although Japan increased her exports of cotton goods to Formosa and recovered the decline of the previous year, the imports from foreign countries decreased. So far as the latter were concerned the United Kingdom, though falling-off from 1913 relatively held her own. The figures for the foreign countries principally concerned are as follows :—

Sheetings and shirtings, grey and white—		Square Yards.	£
United Kingdom	...	562,543	7,540
Netherlands	...	47,970	650
Sheetings, coloured, and Turkey-reds—			
Hong-Kong (largely British)...	...	158,280	3,130
United Kingdom	...	68,986	1,210
Cotton satins and Italians—			
United Kingdom	...	561,582	17,660

In the matter of camlets the whole import came from the United Kingdom; and in woollen cloths and serges, the decline was entirely in goods from Germany, viz. :—

				Square Yards.	£
United Kingdom...	...	...	...	12,189	1,040
Germany	...	...	...	20,118	2,440

It will be noticed that the United Kingdom supplies a cheaper grade of goods.

Kerosene oil.—Imports from Japan showed a very great increase (126 per cent. over 1913), which was achieved at the expense of its foreign competitors, both America and, to a greater extent, Dutch Indies showing a decline; the figures were :—

					Gallons.	£
Japan	...	...	...	...	2,119,340	63,570
Dutch Indies	...	...	...	...	1,316,870	43,830
United States	...	...	...	...	1,301,473	33,320

There was, however, a large export abroad of 1,003,649 gallons, worth 25,490*l.*, much of which was oil from Japan. Nevertheless with the gradual development of wells in Formosa, and more especially in Japan, aided by the import duty, the position of foreign oil is becoming more difficult.

Coal.—Imports of coal from Japan declined over 50 per cent., those from foreign countries (practically all from China ports) increased slightly.

Exports.—The leading exports to Japan and foreign countries were :—

	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Sugar	1,580,160	2,824,960
Rice	1,601,800	704,640
Tea	670,570	694,200
Camphor	495,720	546,890
Copper	216,980	209,610
Alcohol	153,880	198,610
Camphor oil	172,620	168,120
Total	4,891,730	5,347,030

In the latter year the above six items account for just over 90 per cent. of the total exports.

Sugar.—In 1913 sugar regained its place as the leading export of Formosa, and though the high figures for 1911 and previous years have not yet been reached, the disastrous effect of the 1912 storms and more recent vicissitudes seem to have been overcome. The production during the year 1914 (November, 1913, to October, 1914) was :—

	Cwts.
Centrifugals	2,625,434
Browns	341,290
Total	2,966,724

As compared with 1,407,205 cwts. in 1913 and 3,490,350 cwts. in 1912.

Although no very exceptional damage was caused by storms, still in the aggregate, damage which was suffered by storms, floods, &c., was estimated at about 30 per cent. ; but for this the production would have tallied fairly well with anticipations at the beginning of the year.

Prices declined somewhat, so that the value of the export did not increase as much as the quantity. Relatively on export values the decline was nearly 20 per cent.

The quantity of seed cane imported during 1914 was :—

From—	Pieces.
Japan	1,646,471
Java	58,573
Hawaii	45,554
Total	1,750,598

The Government assistance granted during the fiscal year 1914 for various purposes connected with sugar again decreased considerably. The amounts disbursed were :—

	£
Fertilisers	3,240
Seeds and planting	7,450
Fighting cane pests and disease	2,450

A total of 13,140*l.* against 48,580*l.* during 1913.

The latest official returns of the mills in operation gives the total of modern style mills as 36 with a crushing capacity of 27,070 tons per day. There are also 39 old mills with a crushing capacity of 3,190 tons per day, besides 220 old native mills of unknown but small capacity.

The area of fields under sugar cane during 1914 was 215,198 acres, producing on an average (estimated) $14\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of sugar.

Further manufacture of refined sugar was made, and early in 1915 shipments were made to Hong-Kong which, however, were probably intended for re-export elsewhere. While the war doubtless gave an impetus to this export, it is only the realisation of hopes long existing, and efforts will not be spared to maintain a position in foreign markets.

For 1915 the estimated production is as follows :—

					Cwts.
Centrifugals	...	...	...	...	2,975,302
Browns	...	...	...	...	366,480
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	3,341,782
					<hr/>

Tea.—There was a considerable increase in the export of both Oolongs and Pouchongs during 1914. For the former the figures were 16,508,933 lbs., worth 432,670*l.*, against 15,912,244 lbs., worth 414,040*l.*, during 1913.

For Pouchongs the total was 7,605,122 lbs., worth 252,560*l.*, against 7,280,812 lbs., worth 240,420*l.* These figures exclude small quantities of black tea, dust tea, &c.

The total crop of Oolongs was estimated at 430,000 half-chests in 1914 against 415,500 half-chests for the previous year.

The crop was on the whole of good quality, spring and early summer showing the best value, while the late summer and early autumn suffered from unsettled weather.

The United States, which is the principal market, took about 13,649,600 lbs., valued at 360,800*l.*, a decline from the previous year of about 430,400 lbs. and 4,480*l.*

The United Kingdom took 828,700 lbs., valued at 21,320*l.*, a decline of 156,300 lbs. and 4,960*l.* from 1913. Hong-Kong took 171,915 lbs., worth 4,050*l.* ; Australia 200,903 lbs., valued at 4,380*l.* China, Canada and Germany took smaller quantities.

The increased export to Japan was, however, most noteworthy, rising from 409,827 lbs., worth 11,490*l.*, to 1,557,015 lbs., valued at 39,320*l.*, in 1914 ; most of this, however, was intended for other countries.

Actually the United States is credited with receiving over 92 per cent. of the total crop, so that the quantity sent to Japan must practically all have been re-shipped there.

Shipments viâ Suez (which include some consignments for America as well as Europe) fell off somewhat, due to higher freight and war risks.

The market in America was normal till the outbreak of the war. Then prices dropped owing to difficulties in financing, but quickly

recovered when banks resumed business. However, war risk rates and high exchange rates between London and New York made the laying down cost high.

Over 50 per cent. of Pouchongs went to the Dutch Indies and nearly 40 per cent. to China ; the small balance was divided between Hong-Kong and Singapore.

The crop of both Oolongs and Pouchongs for 1915 is estimated slightly to exceed that for 1914.

Camphor.—The export of camphor increased from 7,860,854 lbs., worth 495,720*l.*, in 1913 to 8,853,597 lbs., worth 546,890*l.*, in 1914. It went to the following countries :—

					1913. Lbs.	1914. Lbs.
United States	...	...	...	...	3,597,273	3,477,959
Japan	...	...	...	...	598,847	2,482,740
Germany	...	...	...	...	1,048,295	1,464,306
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,229,647	703,052
France	...	...	...	...	1,373,564	633,607
India	...	...	...	...	...	72,091
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	13,228	19,842
Total					7,860,854	8,853,597

Exports of camphor vary very greatly each year in the countries of destination. In 1914 Japan more than regained the position she lost in 1913, but much of the camphor exported there was re-exported to other countries. The United Kingdom and France show a decrease considerably below the figures for 1912 and 1913.

The total production of camphor during 1914 was 6,029,338 lbs., to which must be added a quantity re-manufactured from camphor oil ; about 459,805 lbs. of camphor (refined, re-manufactured and crude) remained in stock at the end of 1914.

During 1914 about 3,100 acres were planted with 14,088,457 trees, and a similar area is expected to be planted in 1915.

The area of camphor forests at present is about 1,990 square miles, including a few new camphor woods discovered during 1914 ; of this total nearly 600 square miles are as yet unworked.

Camphor oil.—The export of camphor oil declined slightly in quantity and value during 1914 ; 4,774,423 lbs., valued at 168,120*l.*, leaving the island as compared with 4,842,549 lbs., valued at 172,620*l.*, in 1913.

The total production was 7,989,571 lbs., leaving a large margin over exports for re-manufacture of camphor. At the end of the year about 720,687 lbs. of camphor oil were on hand.

Rice.—There was a great decrease in the production of rice in 1914, only 22,573,400 (estimated) bushels of a value of 4,469,360*l.* being obtained against about 40,000,000 bushels, valued at 6,750,720*l.*, in 1913. Not only was there a much smaller export (83,394 tons, worth 704,640*l.*, against 156,700 tons, worth 1,601,800*l.*), but much loss was caused by keeping back rice in the endeavour to realise higher prices. Though nominally the value of the rice was maintained at a high level, this was reported to be partly due to actual loss of rice stored, while

relative export values dropped greatly in sympathy with the low market in Japan and elsewhere.

Copper.—The production of copper during 1914 was 1,846 tons (of 2,240 lbs.), valued at 107,780*l.* There are reported to be two new mines in the Giran district and the production for 1915, it is estimated, will be 10 per cent. over 1914.

Gold.—The production of gold during 1914 is given as 3,673·3 ozs. troy, valued at 186,610*l.*, besides 233·4 ozs. troy of gold dust valued at 8,530*l.* The total, 3,906·7 ozs. troy, worth 195,140*l.*, is an increase of 36,360*l.* over the previous year.

Kerosene.—There was for the first time a considerable export of kerosene oil—1,003,649 gallons, valued at 25,490*l.*, leaving the island. Though this was partly on account of increased product of Formosan oil it was also largely due to re-export of Japanese oil. While some progress is reported as to the Formosan wells this applies to the older districts rather than to newer ones. The latter have not made during the year the progress which was expected.

Standing of various ports.—As shown by Table 8, Keelung maintained its position as premier port. Takow, however, had easily the largest export total, thanks to the improvement in the sugar trade; and Tamsui had the greatest trade direct with foreign countries, though the figures are illusory in view of the fact that many foreign goods come viâ Japan to Keelung.

Shipping.—In the aggregate 1,273 steamers of 2,524,415 tons entered Formosan ports during 1914 against 1,324 vessels of 2,533,937 tons in 1913. Whereas, however, the tonnage from Japan (coasting trade) increased by just over 102,000 tons, that from foreign countries showed a decline of over 113,000 tons.

British shipping declined from 37 vessels of 124,329 tons to 20 vessels of 63,602 tons, and German shipping from 10 vessels of 25,797 tons to 1 vessel of 2,056 tons. Doubtless the war had some effect in reducing totals, but foreign shipping to Formosan ports is by no means regular, so that it is difficult to estimate the exact influence, especially as the principal neutral flag showed a decline (United States 65,280 to 40,651 tons). Foreign shipping has steadily decreased in recent years; the reservation of the trade between Japan and Formosa to Japanese shipping as coastwise traffic, and subsidy to various foreign-going lines, places the Japanese flag in too favourable a position for much competition. There is no regular foreign line at all, such boats as do come being only to get shipments of tea, bunker coal or on charter with machinery, &c.

Subsidies to Japanese lines remain the same as last year, 103,510*l.* for 15 steamers making altogether 29 trips monthly to various points—Japan, Hong-Kong, Canton, Tientsin, &c. The only change (from January 1, 1915) is that the two steamers on the Tamsui-Hong-Kong line now run on to Keelung, thus facilitating the transshipment of goods from Japan to Hong-Kong and Southern China ports and making easier the handling of heavy cargo by the superior equipment of Keelung Harbour.

Harbour works. Keelung.—A certain amount of continuing work was done in the scheme of improvement to be finished in 1920, and

described last year. No material change took place in the general accommodation except that a 30-ton electric crane was added. The work remaining to be done is principally extension of wharves, walls and breakwater, land reclamation, road building and erection of further warehouses.

Takow.—Considerable work was done in 1914 in deepening the harbour and removing rocks near the entrance. There is now an area of 140 acres in the inner harbour over 24 feet in depth. A short breakwater is under construction. Four more 2-ton cranes are reported to have been added to the equipment.

Anping.—As during 1913, the only work done at Anping Harbour was the dredging of a boat channel to the anchorage in the open. The channel is now 5 feet deep.

Tamsui.—About 7 acres was further dredged during 1914 in the river channel which constitutes Tamsui Harbour for a depth varying from 8 to 15 feet. The annual dredging of the bar at the mouth necessary to maintain a minimum depth of 10 feet at low water was also carried out.

Railways.—During 1914 11·8 miles of railway (between Mataan and Basshi, on the east coast) was thrown open to traffic, while a further 5·8 miles was also built but not operated; 60-lb. rails were used in this new construction. On the Keelung line a further 2·2 miles of track was doubled. The bridgework was also finally completed on the Shimotansui River. The total cost of construction work during 1914 was 99,300*l.*, while during 1915 another 56,000*l.* is to be spent.

During 1914 damage to the extent of 46,000*l.* was done by storms, &c., mostly in the washing away of three bridges.

The total length of railways in Formosa is as follows :—

	Miles.
Government main line	312
Arisan Works line	40·9
Narrow gauge line—	
Open to public... ..	254·3
Private use (plantations, &c.) ...	703·2
Trolley (push car) lines	601·1

Public works.—The principal public works during 1914 included :—

The Tainan waterworks building for 268,500*l.* spread over a period of years.

The Ako waterworks building for 30,600*l.* spread over a period of three years from 1914.

Irrigation works at the River Nisoko (5,400*l.* spent in 1914).

Electric power works at Dorowan.

River embankment at Banka and Daitotei, suburbs of the capital Taihoku; this is a high wall with narrow roadway on the river side made of reinforced concrete ultimately to extend for some miles along the river to prevent inundations from the river floods which annually cause great damage in the capital and vicinity.

Table 1.—TOTAL Value of Trade with Japan and Foreign Countries during the Year 1914.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Foreign countries—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	130,470	65,520	195,990
Australia	2,530	4,770	7,300
Canada	220	1,120	1,340
India	103,840	4,580	108,420
Hong-Kong	4,910	40,010	44,920
Straits Settlements	3,340	8,060	11,400
Total, British Empire	245,310	124,060	369,370
China	762,540	355,640	1,118,180
United States	81,720	571,690	653,410
Dutch Indies	37,850	137,410	175,260
Germany	53,400	94,320	147,720
Persia	92,900	...	92,900
France	1,990	40,130	42,120
Turkey	18,340	110	18,450
French Indies	16,110	...	16,110
Other countries	18,350	1,920	20,270
Total	1,328,510	1,325,280	2,653,790
Japan (including Corea)	4,072,980	4,669,100	8,742,080
Grand total	5,401,490	5,994,380	11,395,870

Table 2.—IMPORTS from Japan and Foreign Countries during the Years 1912-14.

Country.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Increase or Decrease in 1914 compared with 1913.
Foreign countries—	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	356,230	176,760	130,470	- 46,290
Australia	6,410	3,390	2,530	- 860
Canada	80	130	220	+ 90
India	221,840	285,450	103,840	- 181,610
Hong-Kong	12,180	9,880	4,910	- 4,970
Straits Settlements	5,750	2,980	3,340	+ 360
Total, British Empire ...	602,490	478,590	245,310	- 233,280
China	819,190	778,210	762,540	- 15,670
United States	183,580	129,110	81,720	- 47,390
Dutch Indies	31,350	51,740	37,850	- 13,890
Germany	109,430	54,140	53,400	- 740
Persia	146,490	153,640	92,900	- 60,740
France	3,920	3,140	1,990	- 1,150

IMPORTS from Japan and Foreign Countries during the Years 1912-14
—continued.

Country.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Increase or Decrease in 1914 compared with 1913.
Foreign countries—contd.	£	£	£	£
Turkey	5,680	44,550	18,340	— 26,210
French Indies	33,610	115,140	16,110	— 99,030
Other countries	35,190	31,660	18,350	— 13,310
Total	1,970,930	1,839,920	1,328,510	— 511,410
Japan	4,422,310	4,372,230	4,072,980	— 299,250
Grand total	6,393,240	6,212,150	5,401,490	— 810,660

Table 3.—EXPORTS to Japan and Foreign Countries during the Years
1912-14.

Country.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Increase or Decrease in 1914 compared with 1913.
Foreign countries—	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	110,960	109,970	65,520	— 44,450
Australia	7,500	3,840	4,770	+ 930
Canada	148,920	600	1,120	+ 520
India	34,940	...	4,580	+ 4,580
Hong-Kong	40,110	36,660	40,010	+ 3,350
Straits Settlements	240	9,810	8,060	— 1,750
Total, British Empire ...	342,670	160,880	124,060	— 36,820
China	436,600	298,130	355,640	+ 57,510
United States	507,250	585,150	571,690	— 13,460
Dutch Indies	2,200	108,560	137,410	+ 28,850
Germany	160,610	76,070	94,320	+ 18,250
France	69,610	89,230	40,130	— 49,100
Turkey ... ..	...	2,320	110	— 2,210
Other countries	8,250	870	1,920	+ 1,050
Total	1,527,190	1,321,210	1,325,280	+ 4,070
Japan	4,873,080	4,127,830	4,669,100	+ 541,270
Grand total	6,400,270	5,449,040	5,994,380	+ 545,340

Table 4.—IMPORTS from Foreign Countries during the Years 1912-14.

Articles.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Remarks.
Rice—							
Cleaned Tons	...	18,298	2,830	£	£	£	
Other	5,090	1,070	...	171,940	22,300	
Beans	6,513	6,288	...	44,290	8,190	Nearly all soya beans
Sesame seeds	48,640	46,620	
Other grains, seeds, &c.	13,147	...	4,440	
					15,500	7,440	Wheat, sago, flour, barley, potato starch
Vermicelli, macaroni, &c.	4,180	
Condensed milk... .. Dozen	...	60,555	44,501	13,813	18,550	13,640	
Tobacco	90,916	70,840	81,550	
Other comestibles, beverages, &c.	51,020	40,020	Vegetables, salt fish, melon seeds, liquors, &c.
Kerosene oil Gallons	3,305,651	3,374,738	2,618,343	77,210	94,060	77,150	
Paraffin wax Cwts.	...	7,344	6,051	...	9,300	6,920	
Lubricating oil	2,702	...	...	2,320	
Soap	2,040	
Other oils, waxes, &c.	12,860	10,580	Paulownia oil, tea-seed oil, &c.
Opium Lbs.	288,979	370,442	223,717	315,810	385,240	188,400	
Other drugs, chemicals, &c.	68,690	64,670	Ginseng, ligusticum, fireworks, &c.
Dyes, pigments, &c.	12,420	8,820	Lacquer, aniline dyes, vermilion
Jute Cwts.	...	12,350	13,758	...	9,760	13,840	
Cotton, ginned	2,925	3,845	...	8,630	9,110	
Other yarns, threads, &c.	7,010	5,100	Coir fibre, cotton yarn, quecue string, &c.
Shirtings and sheetings—							
White Sq. yards	...	1,385,508	600,907	34,633	19,870	8,100	
Dyed and cambrics	322,270	228,356	14,850	6,570	4,360	

Cotton prints ...	...	181,702	...	...	...	3,200
" cloths ...	...	223,333	...	...	...	6,160
" satins and Italians	...	561,582	750,970	30,069	23,630	17,660
Other cotton tissues ...	...	...	...	...	39,810	29,910
China grass-cloth ... Sq. yards	...	1,087,534	918,985	17,267	15,470	17,140
" (cotton mixture)	...	384,794	434,006	10,761	8,160	7,550
Jute cloths ...	...	421,994	...	...	...	2,320
Pineapple cloth ...	...	159,061	...	...	...	5,030
Woollen cloths and serges	...	32,307	64,472	12,355	7,580	3,480
Camlets ...	...	52,977	...	...	...	2,500
Blankets ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,340
Gunny bags ...	Number	486,400	1,094,760	10,249	32,720	13,720
All other tissues...	...	...	...	...	25,250	5,950
Trimmings, jute bags, alpacas, mosquito netting	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese paper ...	...	...	...	60,155	67,410	77,520
Coal ... Tons	...	43,990	39,373	...	29,930	33,580
Porcelain and earthenware	...	...	...	16,356	16,930	18,410
Tin plates ... Tons	...	346	...	...	...	5,580
Iron tubes and pipes	...	192	1,181	...	17,310	3,000
Other iron and steel	...	...	...	...	12,530	4,180
Scrap iron, pig iron, galvanised wire, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea-lead ... Tons	...	573	491	16,659	14,640	17,820
Tin ...	...	50	...	...	...	9,930
Other metals ...	...	...	...	...	9,090	4,310
Rails ... Tons	...	2,668	4,055	77,125	28,400	16,780
Tools, agricultural implements, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1,170
Other metal manufactures	...	...	...	...	22,400	8,580
Locomotives ... Number	...	8	...	17,175	8,930	10,490
Engines, all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	6,070
Sugar machinery and parts	...	...	...	...	6,350	5,600
Other machinery, instruments, &c.	...	...	...	124,450	48,770	26,370
Scientific instruments, railway carriages, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nails, needles, pans and kettles, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig lead, copper, nickel silver, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japanese and Chinese cloths, serges, silk mixtures, Victoria lawns, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...

IMPORTS from Foreign Countries during the Years 1912-14—continued.

Articles.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Remarks.
Timber and planks	£ 68,941	£ 64,780	£ 47,580	Mostly <i>sugi</i> planks and tea-box boards
Bamboo	1,690	
Packing mats	50,722	34,530	48,210	
Woodware, various	4,298,675	6,752,703	...	...	3,490	
Bean cake (fertiliser)	39,196	29,884	32,556	200,382	167,500	165,650	
Tea-oil cake	3,279	...	...	6,200	
Parcel post	22,530	3,220	
Miscellaneous	697,891	60,080	55,330	Plants and animals, clothing, leather, skins, felt, &c.
Total	1,970,936	1,839,920	1,328,510	

Table 5.—IMPORTS from Japan during the Years 1912-14.

Articles.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Remarks.
Animals and plants ... ..	...	...	...	£ ...	£ 63,320	£ 50,650	46,420L. of pigs
Rice ... ..	...	...	...	103,910	104,310	90,940	
Beans ... ..	...	...	...	55,304	33,020	25,840	Mostly soja beans
Flour	278,856	264,242	213,679	172,522	167,470	137,120	
Other grains and seeds ... ..	...	...	...	...	15,670	14,270	Wheat, barley, &c.
Vegetables and fruits ... ..	...	...	...	...	44,320	43,870	
Sugar and rock candy	48,885	100,706	42,923	89,537	155,250	74,970	
Gluten ... ..	...	16,773	13,875	...	18,020	11,720	

Confectionery	26,520	24,400	Salt fish, cuttle fish, dried fish, &c.
Soy	...	...	...	...	...	48,580	46,670
Fish, shell-fish, seaweed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	449,330	461,040
Condensed milk...	...	46,377	41,972	...	...	15,600	15,040
Provisions, tinned and preserved	61,290	71,870	Mostly cigarettes Wines, tea, fruit, &c.
Mineral waters	...	...	154,718	...	...	...	17,300
Saké	...	...	...	...	...	155,600	142,480
Beer	...	185,225	180,616	...	...	54,000	51,240
Tobacco	70,620	85,720	Candles, seed oil, animal fats, per- fumes, &c.
Other provisions, beverages, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	113,710	53,190
Leather and leather manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	16,590	13,920
Bean oil	...	...	...	...	...	43,860	40,300
Kerosene oil	...	786,398	2,119,340	28,140	63,570	Soda, carbolic acid, alcohol, &c. Indigo, paint, coal-tar
Lubricating oil	...	...	...	...	...	23,390	26,640
Soap	...	...	...	...	...	17,490	20,640
Other oils, fats, waxes	...	...	...	...	...	32,750	17,110
Matches	1,467,278	54,360	58,930	Mostly spun yarn Mostly hemp
Explosives	...	...	...	...	...	10,420	10,530
Drugs, chemicals, medicines	...	...	...	...	...	102,720	97,150
Dyes and paints	...	...	...	...	...	30,750	29,250
Cotton, wadding and ginned	...	5,265	5,003	14,150	14,370	Mostly spun yarn Mostly hemp
Cotton, yarn and threads	...	4,096	5,060	...	...	16,954	18,640
Other yarns and threads	...	...	...	...	...	20,730	15,290
Cordages, ropes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	5,520	7,090
Shirtings	...	2,694,440	2,089,040	30,960	29,900	Mostly spun yarn Mostly hemp
Cotton flannel	...	...	...	...	...	15,180	19,540
Other cotton tissues	...	...	...	...	...	370,010	454,940
Woollen tissues	...	...	...	...	...	35,400	31,090
Silk and silk and cotton tissues	18,660	20,410	Mostly spun yarn Mostly hemp
Gunny and jute bags	...	1,031,279	753,587	...	...	21,930	18,680
Hemp tissues	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,920

FORMOSA.

Imports from Japan during the Years 1912-14—continued.

Articles.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Remarks.
Other tissues	£ ...	£ 34,700	£ 22,310	Cotton crêpe, towels, mosquito netting, &c.
Hosiery	19,786	22,010	22,990	Undershirts, drawers, &c.
Clothing	21,170	21,430	Mostly foreign style
Footgear...	47,036	44,280	41,150	" Japanese clogs and footgear
Other clothing	45,540	42,640	Hats, socks, &c.
Paper	85,558	90,510	88,180	
Books and other printed matter	20,700	18,950	
Coal Tons	33,546	29,579	13,031	26,287	19,310	9,540	
Cement	46,922	60,630	51,242	127,150	161,110	117,580	
Other minerals	13,100	13,530	Coke, lime, slate, &c.
Porcelain and earthenware	23,051	26,620	22,810	
Glassware	29,450	14,650	Plate glass, mirrors, &c.
Bricks, tiles, &c.	8,360	15,860	
Iron—							
Ore Tons	...	51,033	32,936	...	58,210	50,940	
Bars and rods...	...	3,102	3,486	...	33,080	36,930	
Plates and sheets	...	2,065	1,817	...	33,220	30,140	
Galvanised wire	...	2,487	2,128	191,899	37,850	31,320	
Pipes and tubes	...	2,234	2,979	...	30,620	41,610	
Other	2,864	2,225	...	27,860	17,670	
Copper	279	294	...	21,710	24,680	
...	417	...	...	10,610	
Other metals	16,071	31,920	15,230	Zinc plates, brass, bronze, &c.
Nails, rivets, screws, bolts, &c.	...	1,386	1,176	...	20,810	18,420	
Rails Tons	...	1,099	1,093	19,634	10,120	10,160	
Bridge, ship and building materials "	...	2,175	667	33,385	35,040	9,460	

191 120	102,920	Safes, tools, copper and brass goods.
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Other metal manufactures	77,803	121,130	102,920	Safes, tools, copper and brass goods, &c.
Clocks, watches and parts	...	...	...	...	...	8,090	6,740	
Weights and measures...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300	7,310	
Scientific instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,350	
Railway carriages and parts	...	...	...	...	...	22,230	9,420	
Bicycles and parts	...	...	...	...	...	14,560	16,900	
Other instruments and machinery	...	...	...	...	21,080	92,760	72,500	Locomotives, boilers, pumps, sewing machines, boats, phonographs, machinery, &c. Mostly cryptomeria
Timber	...	...	...	...	300,119	261,310	178,410	
Railway sleepers	...	...	...	...	45,082	39,490	28,240	
Mats and matting	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,850	
Umbrellas and paper umbrellas	...	...	...	...	13,921	12,800	11,070	
Lamps and parts	...	...	...	...	...	8,900	10,920	
Woodware	...	...	...	...	...	28,570	34,910	
Wheat bran	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,960	
Bean cake manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,580	
Superphosphate of lime and other artificial manure	...	...	...	...	155,593	180,910	185,550	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	959,374	193,800	167,320	
Total	...	...	...	...	4,422,309	4,372,230	4,072,980	

Table 6.—Exports to Foreign Countries during the Years 1912-14.

Articles.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Remarks.
Grains, flours, starches, &c.	...	...	...	£	£	£	Sesame seed, rice, beans, &c.
Lungans ...	...	...	...	...	10,800	12,540	
Tea—							
Oolong...	15,567,289	15,502,417	14,951,918	414,223	402,550	393,350	
Pouchong ...	7,906,769	7,280,812	7,605,122	261,703	240,420	252,560	
Other ...	...	...	...	...	13,900	3,210	Black tea, also dust and stalk
Other comestibles, beverages, &c.	...	...	...	...	49,030	63,680	Mostly salt fish, also other fish, bamboo shoots, molasses, &c.
Hides, feathers, bones, &c.	...	...	...	...	9,250	8,870	
Kerosene oil ...	...	...	1,003,649	...	...	25,490	
Camphor...	6,955,350	7,262,007	6,370,857	450,613	458,750	392,820	
Matches ...	...	331,320	524,100	...	12,820	23,550	
China grass ...	...	...	19,360	38,690	37,840	44,890	
Cotton tissues ...	...	...	1,866,739	...	...	19,900	
Other yarns and tissues	...	...	...	...	18,310	4,500	Flannels, pineapple fibre, &c.
Coal ...	29,324	22,303	41,563	12,022	9,930	20,450	70 per cent. lump, 30 per cent. dust ; all bunker
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	3,480	2,910	
Oil cakes...	...	...	...	...	...	4,270	
Other exports	...	...	...	326,032	49,850	48,580	Sulphur, drugs, various tissues, clothing, paper, glass and ironware, mats, &c.
Total ...	...	...	...	1,527,190	1,321,210	1,325,280	

Table 7.—EXPORTS to Japan during the Years 1912-14.

Articles.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Remarks.
Rice ...	90,752	156,700	83,394	£ 1,047,446	£ 1,601,800	£ 704,640	Wheat, sesame seeds, &c.
Other grains ...	...	...	...	...	28,330	24,970	
Sugar—							
Native brown...	...	...	144,801	...	...	...	Practically all under No. 11 Dutch standard
Centrifugal ...	2,942,448	1,213,174	2,540,316	2,872,027	1,580,160	122,010	
Molasses ...	52,918	30,236	5,119	6,015	3,090	1,210	Over 90 per cent. under No. 15 Dutch standard
Salt ...	726,414	572,187	1,097,218	23,150	18,800	35,210	
Tea—							
Oolong...	549,248	409,827	1,557,015	13,730	11,490	39,320	Potatoes, dried fish, &c.
Other ...	...	...	...	...	2,210	5,760	
Bananas ...	...	...	173,154	34,363	38,200	59,920	
Pineapples, tinned	...	...	63,612	...	...	13,320	
Other comestibles, &c....	...	...	...	...	66,950	21,280	Cotton cloths, rinto fibre, China grass
Hides, raw ...	20,141	19,477	14,954	21,384	25,690	21,010	
Camphor...	1,693,969	598,847	2,428,740	102,941	36,970	154,070	
" oil ...	4,475,906	4,842,549	4,774,423	159,401	172,620	168,120	
Alcohol ...	2,168,712	2,108,299	2,495,615	153,408	153,880	198,610	1,846 tons produced, value (without gold or silver) 107,780/.
Yarns, threads, tissues, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,240	
Ores, various ...	...	27,070	32,319	...	61,180	67,010	Rattans, clothing, oils, re-exports of Japanese produce
Copper, with gold and silver ...	1,341	1,568	1,800	213,559	216,980	209,610	
Other minerals, metal manufactures, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	6,370	
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	10,430	19,220	
Other exports ...	...	...	...	225,656	99,050	82,250	
Total ...	...	...	...	4,873,080	4,127,830	4,669,100	

Table 8.—COMPARATIVE Tables of Imports and Exports of Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takow during the Years 1913-14.

1913.

Trade with—					Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Foreign countries—					£	£	£
Tamsui	...	...	...	...	709,450	692,210	1,401,660
Keelung	...	...	...	...	651,810	537,920	1,189,730
Anping	...	...	...	...	117,410	34,690	152,100
Takow	...	...	...	...	265,160	9,900	275,060
Other ports	...	...	...	...	96,090	46,490	142,580
Total					1,839,920	1,321,210	3,161,130
Japan—							
Keelung	...	...	...	...	2,880,450	1,659,900	4,540,350
Anping	...	...	...	...	749,990	169,770	919,760
Takow	...	...	...	...	700,160	2,221,610	2,921,770
Other ports	...	...	...	...	41,630	76,550	118,180
Total					4,372,230	4,127,830	8,500,060
Grand total					6,212,150	5,449,040	11,661,190

1914.

Trade with—					Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Foreign countries—					£	£	£
Tamsui	...	...	...	...	525,970	844,060	1,370,030
Keelung	...	...	...	...	398,540	384,620	783,160
Anping	...	...	...	...	84,240	35,300	119,540
Takow	...	...	...	...	225,230	11,290	236,520
Other ports	...	...	...	...	94,530	50,010	144,540
Total					1,328,510	1,325,280	2,653,790
Japan—							
Keelung	...	...	...	...	2,783,250	1,622,790	4,406,040
Anping	...	...	...	...	650,580	140,060	790,640
Takow	...	...	...	...	597,350	2,709,140	3,306,490
Other ports	...	...	...	...	41,800	197,110	238,910
Total					4,072,980	4,669,100	8,742,080
Grand total					5,401,490	5,994,380	11,395,870

Table 9.—RETURN of all Shipping engaged in Foreign Trade which Entered at the undermentioned Ports during the Years 1913-14.

Nationality.	Tamsui.		Anping.		Keelung.		Takow.		Other Ports.		Total, 1914.		Total, 1913.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Steam—														
Japanese	68	61,675	65	77,243	142	301,178	83	118,751	...	...	358	558,847	374	567,945
British	...	...	...	...	16	55,663	4	7,939	...	...	20	63,602	37	124,329
German	...	...	...	...	1	2,056	...	...	...	...	1	2,056	10	25,797
Dutch	5	2,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,865	5	2,865
Danish	...	...	...	...	3	9,013	1	2,226	...	...	4	11,239	2	4,822
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,686
United States	...	...	...	...	5	40,651	...	...	...	...	5	40,651	8	65,280
Total	73	64,540	65	77,243	167	408,561	88	128,916	...	...	393	679,260	438	792,724
Sailing—														
Chinese	4	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	720	1	180
Junks—														
Japanese	17	636	31	1,020	8	403	10	379	111	2,856	177	5,294	197	5,815
Chinese	321	14,628	39	1,421	123	3,778	37	880	275	6,959	795	27,666	771	28,518
Total	342	15,984	70	2,441	131	4,181	47	1,259	386	9,815	976	33,680	969	34,513
Grand total	415	80,524	135	79,684	298	412,742	135	130,175	386	9,815	1,369	712,940	1,407	827,237

(552)

Table 10.—RETURN of all Shipping engaged in Trade with Japan which Entered at the undermentioned Ports during the Years 1913-14.

	Keelung.		Anping.		Takow.		Other Ports.		Total, 1914.		Total, 1913.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Japanese—												
Steam	427	967,177	213	415,296	155	296,854	85	165,828	880	1,845,155	886	1,741,213
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23
Total	427	967,177	213	415,296	155	296,854	85	165,828	880	1,845,155	889	1,741,236

REPORTS of the Annual Series have been recently issued from His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers at the following places, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title-page:—

		Price			Price
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